Number 373

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

October 12, 1793.

SATURDAY, October 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the laſt time, to all perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of *David Duncan*, deceaſed, to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcribers by the 15th of October next, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to make payment, or their accounts will be ſued for.

GEORGE WALLACE,) *Executors.*
A. KIRKPATRICK,)
Pittſburgh, Sept. 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Bartholomew Garvey*, deceaſed, to attend at the houſe of John Findley on the 8th of October next, and ſettle their accounts, otherwiſe the law will be put in force againſt them, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them forward properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

JOHN FINDLEY,) *Adminiſtrs.*
WM. WILLSON,)
Sept. 25, 1793.

STRAYED or ſtolen the 26th July from the ſubſcriber living on Montour's run, Moon townſhip, Alleghany county, a bright bay HORSE, riſing 9 years old, ſome white hairs on [illegible] forehead, and ſome wind galls above his paſtor joints on his fore legs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or to JACOB BAUSMAN's at Pittſburg, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, and Twenty Dollars for the Thief, when convicted.

JOHN MULHALL.

September 7, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO *the delinquent Collectors of Taxes for the County of Allegheny—That* nleſs *they ſettle and pay off their reſpec*ive *duplicates within* one month *from* is *date, they will be proceeded againſt* ccording *to law, as no longer indulgence* an *be expected from*

JAMES HORNER, Treaſurer of Allegheny County.
Pittſburgh, 13th Sept. 1793.

The Laſt Notice.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to call and y off their reſpective accounts in ree weeks from this date, or make ch arrangements as will be ſatisfacto- , otherwiſe he ſhall be under the ne- ſſity of taking ſuch meaſures as will very diſagreeable to himſelf, and ore ſo to thoſe who do not comply th this friendly notice.

He has to rent, and poſſeſſion will be ven immediately, two rooms in the uſe in which he now lives, with a cel- , convenient for a ſtore, the ſituati- being ſo well known that it would unneceſſary to point out the advan- es to a perſon in the mercantile line, t will ſuit no other perſon ſo advan- eouſly.

J. TANNEHILL,
Water ſtreet, two doors from the corner of Market ſtreet.
October 5, 1793.

THE *Members of the Frederick Town Library Company, are deſired to attend at the Library Room on the 5th day of next month, at two o'clock, P. M. in order to elect officers, agreeable to the Conſtitution of the company.*

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.
September 14, 1793.

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Diſtillery.

THESE works are conſtructed and finiſhed in the beſt manner. The mill runs two pair of ſtones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a ſaw mill, all under cover of one roof—is ſituated ten miles from Pittſburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of ſuperfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the dryeſt ſummer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the ſevereſt winter effect her.

The diſtillery is ſituated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing ſtream of excellent water, containing two ſtills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The houſe is 28 feet ſquare, and is ſtrongly built, and conveniently conſtructed. The ſtills and veſſels are new, and the ſituation of the works handſome, and without a rival in the weſtern country.

The judicious will no ſooner view the premiſes than ſee the advantages. A ſmall ſum of money is wanted; therefore, any perſon that can command a few hundred pounds, may ſoon be put in the receipt of ſome hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premiſes. Candor, he flatters himſelf, is his characteriſtick, therefore, applicants may be aſſured of leaſt of *a fair ſtate of facts, and plain dealing.*

Apply to the ſubſcriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, Sept. 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to the jail of Allegheny county, on the 5th inſt. a Negro Man, who calls himſelf *Abraham*, and ſays he belongs to Mr. Samuel Hughes, of Baltimore county, Maryland—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtout made, and wants ſome of his fore teeth, and ſays it is 6 years ſince he ranaway. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.
Pittſburgh, Sept. 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living near the great road between Budd's and Devore's ferry, ſome time in July laſt, a ſmall red COW, with about two inches cut off her horns, and her ears alſo cut. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN LOWRY.
September 24, 1793.

TO BE LET,

(On Leaſe, for Improvement,)

TWO hundred acres of land lying on Montour's run, adjoining that where James Ewing, Eſq. has built his griſt and ſaw mills. There is an excellent ſugar camp on ſaid land, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be eaſily made. For terms apply to *James Clow*, Plaiſterer, in Pittſburgh, who wants a lad that can be well recommended, as an apprentice.

October 3, 1793.

LOTS in the town of Pittſburgh for ſale.

THE following lots will be ſold at public ſale (it not ſold before at private ſale) at the houſe of Capt. John M'Maſters, on Saturday the 2d day of November next, the ſale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Four lots betwixt 2d and 3d ſtreets, from Grant ſtreet, No. 297, 298, 299, and 300. Four lots betwixt 3d and 4th ſtreets, from Grant ſtreet, No. 301, 302, 303, and 304. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet, Diamond alley, and Grant ſtreet, No. 371. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet and Diamond alley, No. 380. One lot betwixt 3d and 4th ſtreets and Cherry alley, No. 305. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet and Virgin alley, No. 415. One lot betwixt 4th ſtreet and Liberty ſtreet; a large Diamond lot, No. 338.

Propoſals will be received before the day of ſale by Col. Wm. Semple, at his Store in 2d ſtreet (in the ſtone houſe) and if ſold at public ſale, the terms will be made known before the ſale begins.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 2, 1793.

* * *

My good friend "MILO," of Waſhington.

I Am a countryman and am much pleaſed with your *original* idea of regiſtering all the future combats which may happen in your town. The ſame idea immortalized V. S. in the year 1782, who at his own expence (except as to pen and ink, which T. S. provided) erected an office for the ſame laudable purpoſe. It had the deſired effect; battles became ſo unfaſhionable amongſt the vulgar, for whoſe uſe the office was erected, that ſcarcely ſuch a thing was heard of, and of courſe the office fell into diſuſe.—From the ingenuity of your pen, I take you to be one of the nobility of the place, and as well from this, as your uſing the term "gentleman," I have no doubt but the propoſed regiſter is to correct quarrels amongſt the better ſort—however it will be expected that you will impartially ſtate the whole of each caſe, with declaration, plea, replication, demurrer, &c. as alſo the kind of execution, for without a knowledge of the provocation how can the public judge of the merits of the caſe, for certainly a provocation may be of ſuch a nature as to juſtify any man, eſpecially whilſt in his paſſion, to give another over the head, and if reſiſtance be made then, and not till then, does it take the nature of a combat. Before I conclude, permit me to give my friend Milo one ſmall caution. As you compare your people to ſtrong animals, I am led to ſuppoſe a little further that they are of the canine ſpecies, and I have obſerved in your publication ſomething like a biting diſpoſition in its author, therefore coucludes you are probably of the meſſiu part of the ſpecies, and as it is not uncommon for a large maſtiff when he ſees one of diminutive ſize come ſnaping about his heels (even ſuppoſe it was for the laudable purpoſe of regiſtering a worrying match) to lift up a hind paw and tumble the little creature over and [illegible] *ſtroan* upon it before it could eſcape yelping from the gutter. Therefore, my friend, beſure ſecure to yourſelf a ſafe ſtand, leaſt your very worthy purpoſes ſhould tumble to the ground.

PHILO MILO.

Waſhington, October 1ſt, 1793.

THERE may be ſome native and characteriſtic diſtinction in the mind as in the body of the negroes. But without any, their education and management are ſufficient to explain any remarkable perverſeneſs of mental quality, and becauſe they are ſlaves they cannot be men. The following obſervations of a late writer on the Ruſſian peaſants illuſtrate this ſentiment. "The guile, the baſeneſs, and rugged ferocity attributed to ſlaves, and men overwhelmed with oppreſſion, are chiefly owing to their oppreſſors. Expoſed to the avarice and pride of ſome haughty ſuperior, they have no other defence againſt oppreſſion but deceit; and feel no other emotion from the treatment they receive, but hatred and deep revenge. It is thus, in accuſtoming the mind to vicious habits, more than in merely depriving us of our property, and the ſecurity of our perſons, that deſpotiſm is the bane of ſociety. Thoſe poor unhappy men, who are bought and ſold, who are beaten, loaded with fetters, and valued no higher than a dog, treated with unremitting contempt, become baſe; and forever afraid of rapacious injuſtice, they grow deceitful.

——"Chill'd by unkindly blights,
Their opening virtues languiſh and decay.
Their features loſe the liberal air of truth
And open candour. Dark ſuſpicion clouds
Their low'ring viſage; and deceit perverts
Their fault'ring ſpeech. When pride and avarice warp
Th' oppreſſor's heart, bar his relentleſs ear
Againſt the prayer of pity; and eraſe
The ſenſe of merit from his dark'ned ſoul:
What ſhield can weakneſs to his rav'nous graſp
Oppoſe, but daſtard guile? Can thoſe who groan
Beneath th' inhuman taſk, whoſe rueful pangs,
Unpitied, unreliev'd, breed laſtly hate,
And thirſt of vengeance in the ſoul, indulge
Tender emotions, and the glowing heart!
O ye! who roll the eye of fierce diſdain,
Impute not to the trembling tortur'd ſlave,
Condemn'd by partial fortune to indure
The ſtripes of av'rice, and the ſcorn of pride,
Impute not guile, or an unfeeling breaſt,
Ye teach him feelings! your inſatiate rage
His hate exaſperates, and inflames his heart
With rancour and unuſual wrath."

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

LETTERS from Elſineur mention, [illegible] that the French daily increaſe their privateers along the coaſts, buying for this purpoſe all ſorts of veſſels they can lay hold [illegible]. Moreover, that the French privateer Sans Pareil, had taken twelve Engliſh and four Dutch ſhips, moſtly with corn; the French alſo burnt at ſea a Dutch ſhip loaded with beams, and brought up to Norway, three Scotch veſſels, with iron and deals. The Sans Pareil has alſo taken a Dutch frigate of 20 guns, which was fitted for an hoſpital ſhip.

TURIN, July 3.

On the 21ſt of June the French attacked our advanced poſts with ſuch violence at Argentiers, that the latter were obliged to retreat; but general Strafoldo having ſpeedily collected ſeveral bodies of troops, marched them againſt the enemy on the 25th, put them to flight, and took poſſeſſion of Argentiers. Two hours reſt being granted by him to our troops, the attack was renewed, to ſee if he could not penetrate and lodge himſelf in the French territory. The enemy made a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, but was at laſt obliged to yield to the victorious Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe. General Strafoldo had the good fortune, on this occaſion, to throw up entrenchments and works at Caſa Meana, a French place cloſe to the frontiers of Dauphiny.

LONDON, July 29.

Surrender of Mentz.

Yeſterday morning at ten o'clock, the earl of Yarmouth's ſervant arrived expreſs at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with an official letter from his lordſhip containing the intelligence of this important event.

On the morning of the 23d inſtant, the day on which the meſſenger came away, the Pruſſian troops entered Mentz, the garriſon having ſurrendered by capitulation—the terms, that they ſhall march out with arms, baggage, and every thing but their heavy artillery, drums beating and colours flying; and return to France, on condition of not ſerving againſt the combined powers for one year.

When the Pruſſians entered the place, they found that the garriſon had been for a conſiderable time deſtitute of neceſſaries; and ſo much ſo of medicines, for the ſick and wounded, that much the greater part of the latter had died for want of proper care.

For ſeveral days previous to the capitulation the carnage on both ſides had been dreadful, the beſiegers and the beſieged being in many points within piſtol ſhot, and the latter making conſtant and deſperate ſallies.

The king of Pruſſia, it is now ſuppoſed, will divide his army into two bodies, the one under his own command, and the other under that of the duke of Brunſwick, with a view of penetrating into Alſace and Lorraine at the ſame time.

A few hours after the ſurrender, the Pruſſian and the French ſoldiers were ſeen mingled in groups and dances in the moſt friendly and familiar manner.

On the 23d inſtant, when the meſſenger left the camp before Valenciennes, the batteries of the third parallel had opened early in the morning, and in the courſe of a few hours apparently ſilenced the fire of the garriſon.—The mines had been puſhed forward with great vigor, and were expected to be ſprung in a day or two. If the firſt ſhould be anſwerable to the plan, the beſiegers would be able to erect their batteries to batter in breach with perfect ſecurity as to the ground, and with little annoyance from the enemy under cover of the ſuperior fire of the third parallel.

One of General Cuſtine's aid de camps had come over as a deſerter with 20 men.

Notwithſtanding a late ordinance of the king of Denmark grounded on a French decree, that every prize taken by French cruiſers ſhould be carried to France, the Tocylugt, a Dutch prize, has been legally condemned at Bergen. The ſentence has been ſent by the owners to the king; but what effect this appeal has had is not yet known.

Near thirty Engliſh and Dutch prizes have lately been taken by the French cruiſers in the Baltic.

A German paper poſitively aſſerts, that the two ſquadrons of the Ruſſian fleet, ſeparated by the late ſtorm in the Baltic, joined at Revel on the 16th of June, from whence they ſailed ſoon after. The diviſion under admiral Kruſe, that was at Cronſtadt, came to Revel, where admiral Tſchitchagow, the commander in chief, was lying, who had ſealed inſtructions, which he was to open in a certain latitude.

The king of Pruſſia having for ſome time paſt had an army of above 120000 men under his command, the greater part of this number conſiſting of Auſtrians, Heſſians, and troops of the empire, has not ſtinted the expenditure on the ſiege of Mentz. At the loweſt computation he has laid out 200 men a day!

By order of the Auſtrian general Wurmſer, all the artillery of the Auſtrian army of reſerve, that was lately at Helbronn, was ſuddenly removed to Philipſburgh. The lateſt intelligence from Deux Ponts and Landau repreſent ſome important operations as expected from the movements of the armies.

July 30. The capitulation of Mentz is highly honourable to the French. They took the place without the loſs of a man; it has coſt the Allied armies many months of time, a million of money, and many thouſands of men to retake it.

Private letters from Paris obſerves that Charlotte Corde, the aſſaſſin of Marat, had private motives of her own for committing this act. It is ſaid, that ſhe ſacrificed this villain to the manes of a friend whom he had cauſed to be guillotined.

Speech of the King of Poland,

Relative to the intended partition of that republic; and which was literally made the ſubſtance of his written anſwer to the notes delivered by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters.

"I declared, that I acceded to the general confederation of Targovicz, under the auſpices of her imperial majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, in conſequence of the promiſe, that the poſſeſſions of the republic ſhould not be leſſened.

"This was the ſole motive that directed my conduct.

"My duty requires, that I ſhould inform the ſtates aſſembled in their diet; that I hope they preſerve the ſame ſentiments as myſelf in reſpect to the integrity of the country.

"I think that we ought to make a prudent and well reflected anſwer to the two notes received from the allied courts, and that all our demands ſhould be confined to a reſtitution of our territories.

"I flatter myſelf, that the wiſdom and equity of their imperial and royal majeſties will allow that our nation has not in any manner given occaſion to the partition which theſe two courts have judged proper to make.

We are aſſured that M. Gaſton, who commands the royaliſts in France, is the celebrated Gaſton de Bougainvil well known by his voyage round the world.

BRUSSELS, July 16.

The garriſon of Conde, which at firſt was eſtimated at 15 or 1800 men becauſe a great number of ſoldiers were ſuppoſed to be in the different hoſpitals amounts to 4009 men, fit for ſervice. Conformably to the capitulation, they marched out with the honors of war on the 13th in the morning. At the departure of the firſt courier, the cannon found in the place conſiſted of 120 pieces. Count Roſenberg ſet out for Vienna on the 12th, at 4 in the morning, to carry to his imperial majeſty this agreeable and important news.

M. du Jarain, lieutenant colonel in the regiment of Clairfait, is appointed commandant of the diſtrict of Conde, which contains 40 ſquare miles.

PARIS, July 16.

The treatment of the royal family is leſs rigorous than formerly. The ſeparation of the dauphin from the queen is the only circumſtance of cruelty that has been added to the paſt.

The commiſſioners on duty in the temple are no longer changed, and continue to wait on the royal captives. They treat them with reſpectful greatneſs. They are not only ſuffered to walk about, but even their table has been bettered.

The dauphin is now allowed to play in the garden with his new keeper; he may alſo ſpeak to the centinels, an indulgence which was never granted before.

EDINBURGH, July 23.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Paiſley was on Saturday laſt, by authority of the magiſtrates, held to deliberate on the moſt proper mode of applying ſome temporary relief to the great number of poor tradeſmen at preſent out of employment in that place which humane buſineſs being concluded the declining ſtate of trade and univerſal diſtreſs of the country became the ſubject of diſcuſſion, when the meeting was unanimouſly of opinion, that the ruinous war in which Britain is now engaged is the ſole ſource of the preſent very great and increaſing calamities; and that an humble petition to his majeſty, praying, that a ſpeedy concluſion may be put to it would be highly proper at this time. A committee of twenty one was accordingly appointed to prepare the ſame for ſubſcription, and manage the buſineſs with as much expedition as its importance required.

American Affairs.

DANBURY, Sept. 23.

A gentleman in this town has this year produced from one potatoe 75 in number, which weighed 25 pounds—The ſeed was of the kind called Engliſh whites, and was planted whole—His neareſt neighbour to whom he gave a larger potatoe than that which he planted, cut his ſeed in four parts and planted it in equal ſoil with the former, but his increaſe was 5 pounds leſs than his who planted the potatoe whole.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

We are informed that Dr. Worthington, the health officer, has ſtopped the ſtage with 12 paſſengers, immediately from Philadelphia, all French, except Mr. Carey, the editor of the American Muſeum.

Sept. 19. A correſpondent obſerves, that while the paſſengers from Philadelphia by the land ſtages, are not ſuffered to come into town, nor permitted to enter any houſe on the road that temporary ſheds ought to be fixed up for their accommodation, till ſuch time as they may return to the place from whence they came, or have performed quarantine agreeable to the governor's proclamation—are they to ſuffer all the inclemencies of the ſeaſon (the canopy of Heaven their only covering) merely becauſe they are ſuppoſed to be infected with the fever which is now prevalent in Philadelphia and parts adjacent. He hopes his fellow citizens will attend to this hint, and provide a remedy.

Sept. 20. The [illegible] his daughter [illegible] this town yeſterday [illegible] permiſſion [illegible] left Philadelphia with [illegible] the United States, and [illegible] ſet out for Mount Vernon.

The ſecretary informed [illegible] officer, that thirty foot [illegible] and women, were on their [illegible] Philadelphia to Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

That immenſe number [illegible] ſome of them from far beyond [illegible] legheny, that uſed to crowd [illegible] ſtreet at this ſeaſon of the [illegible] totally diſappeared. We [illegible] the ſtreets of Baltimore [illegible] thronged with them; and [illegible] one of the leaſt ill conſequences [illegible] deſtructive yellow fever, [illegible] of its eventually turning [illegible] conſiderable branch of trade [illegible] ther channel, and [illegible] new connections in a rival [illegible]

The French ſhip of war Le [illegible] of 32 guns, and l'Impatient of [illegible] arrived at New-York on Thurſday [illegible] in 55 days from Nantz. They [illegible] on their paſſage, two ſhips, the [illegible] ica and the Sarah, on their [illegible] from Jamaica to London. [illegible] veſſels the miniſter of France [illegible] ceived letters to the 25th [illegible] which contain new proofs of the [illegible] of the French nation for that [illegible] tic character. "His firſt [illegible] which contains the moſt [illegible] formation upon the brotherly [illegible] made him, particularly by the [illegible] rican citizens, and which makes [illegible] ſtriking contraſt with the ariſto[illegible] behavior of Mr. Morris, the [illegible] can miniſter at Paris, ſpread [illegible] joy, and gave the greateſt hope [illegible] ſucceſs of his negociation, though [illegible] confeſſed in his report, that he had [illegible] ſtrong and cunning party to fight, [illegible] in the firſt moment of popular enthu[illegible] aſm for the French cauſe dared not [illegible] ſhew themſelves openly, but who [illegible] time would find ſecret and [illegible] means to oppoſe the greateſt difficulties to his zeal."

"When the above veſſels left France, the ſiege of Valenciennes was raiſed, Conde had ſurrendered;—the inſurgents were beaten every day, and the fleets of the republic, not only protected the coaſts, but were maſters of the gulph and channel. Marat had been killed by a woman, as he was coming out of a bath.

Accounts from the combined armies (via London) ſay, that the garriſon of Valenciennes made a vigorous ſortie on the 6th of July, by which the combined armies left ſix thouſand men, killed: previous to which the garriſon ſuffered a continual fire of 200 pieces for ſeveral days and nights, and an attack by eſcalade was attempted by general Cobourg, which general Ferrand ſuffered to approach very near before he ſallied out upon them with his determined troops; daily ſallies proved very ſucceſsful; putrid fevers made great havoc in the combined armies, occaſioned by rains and damps [illegible] the hoſpitals in Bruſſels could not contain their ſick.

Sept. 27. We have the ſatisfaction of informing our fellow citizens, that the hoſpital at Buſh-hill, is in all reſpects in good order: that many [illegible] recovering, and that a comfortable place is fitted up for convaleſcents, [illegible] from the ſucceſs which has attended the efforts that has been made for [illegible] relief of the ſick, that we may indulge a hope, that many more will experience benefit from the inſtitution [illegible] the patients were to be ſent [illegible] upon their being attacked with [illegible] uſual ſymptoms attending the prevailing diſorder to the hoſpital, it would greatly promote the end deſigned [illegible] it: the number of convaleſcents [illegible] creaſe, and ſeveral have been diſcharged, perfectly cured.

The children at the Orphan [illegible] are in good order, and well [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.

LETTERS from Hamburgh [illegible], that the French [illegible] increaſe their privateers along the coaſts, buying for this purpoſe all ſorts of veſſels they can lay hold of. Moreover, that the French privateer [illegible], had taken twelve Engliſh and four Dutch ſhips, moſtly with [illegible]. The French alſo burnt at ſea a Dutch ſhip loaded with beams, and brought up to Norway, three Scotch veſſels with iron and deals. The Sans Pareil has alſo taken a Dutch frigate of 20 guns, which was fitted for an hoſpital ſhip.

TURIN, July 3.

[illegible] 21ſt of June, the French attacked our advanced poſts with ſuch violence at Argentiere, that the latter were obliged to retreat; but general Strafoldo having ſpeedily collected ſeveral bodies of troops, marched them againſt the enemy on the 25th, put them to flight, and took poſſeſſion of Argentiere. Two hours reſt being granted by him to our troops, the attack was renewed, [illegible] he could not penetrate and lodge himſelf in the French territory. The enemy made a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, but was at laſt obliged to yield to the victorious Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe. General Strafoldo had the good fortune, on this occaſion, to throw up entrenchments and works at Caſa Menna, a French place cloſe to the frontiers of Dauphiny.

LONDON, July [illegible]

Surrender of Mentz.

Yeſterday morning at ten o'clock, the earl of Yarmouth's ſervant arrived expreſs at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with an official letter from his lordſhip containing the intelligence of this important event.

On the morning of the 23d inſtant, the day on which the meſſenger came away, the Pruſſian troops entered Mentz, the garriſon having ſurrendered by capitulation—the terms, that they ſhall march out with arms, baggage, and every thing but their heavy artillery, drums beating and colours flying; and return to France, on condition of not ſerving againſt the combined powers for one year.

When the Pruſſians entered the place, they found that the garriſon had been for a conſiderable time deſtitute of neceſſaries; and ſo much ſo of medicines, for the ſick and wounded, that much the greater part of the latter had died for want of proper care.

For ſeveral days previous to the capitulation the carnage on both ſides had been dreadful, the beſiegers and the beſieged being in many points within piſtol ſhot, and the latter making conſtant and deſperate ſallies.

The king of Pruſſia, it is now ſuppoſed, will divide his army into two bodies, the one under his own command, and the other under that of the duke of Brunſwick, with a view of penetrating into Alſace and Lorraine at the ſame time.

A few hours after the ſurrender, the Pruſſian and the French ſoldiers were ſeen mingled in groups and dances in the moſt friendly and familiar manner.

On the 23d inſtant, when the meſſenger left the camp before Valenciennes, the batteries of the third parallel had opened early in the morning, and in the courſe of a few hours apparently ſilenced the fire of the garriſon.—The mines had been puſhed forward with great vigor, and were expected to be ſprung in a day or two. If the firſt ſhould be anſwerable to the plan, the beſiegers would be able to erect their batteries to batter in breach with perfect ſecurity as to the ground, and with little annoyance from the enemy under cover of the ſuperior fire of the third parallel.

One of General Cuſtine's aid-de-camps had come over as a deſerter with 20 men.

Notwithſtanding the late ordinance of the king of Denmark grounded on a French decree, that every prize taken by French cruiſers ſhould be carried to France, the Tocylugt, a Dutch prize, has been legally condemned at Bergen. The ſentence has been ſent by the owners to the king; but what effect this appeal has had is not yet known.

Near thirty Engliſh and Dutch prizes have lately been taken by the French cruiſers in the Baltic.

A German paper poſitively aſſerts, that the two ſquadrons of the Ruſſian fleet, ſeparated by the late ſtorm in the Baltic, joined at Revel on the 16th of June, from whence they ſailed ſoon after. The diviſion under admiral Kruſe, that was at Cronſtadt, came to Revel, where admiral Tſchitchagow, the commander in chief, was lying, who had ſealed inſtructions, which he was to open in a certain latitude.

The king of Pruſſia having for ſome time paſt had an army of above 120000 men under his command, the greater part of this number conſiſting of Auſtrians, Heſſians, and troops of the empire, has not ſtinted the expenditure on the ſiege of Mentz. At the loweſt computation he has laid out 200 men a day!

By order of the Auſtrian general Wurmſer, all the artillery of the Auſtrian army of reſerve, that was lately at Helbronn, was ſuddenly removed to Philipſburgh. The lateſt intelligence from Deux Ponts and Landau repreſent ſome important operations as expected from the movements of the armies.

July 30. The capitulation of Mentz is highly honourable to the French. They took the place without the loſs of a man; it has coſt the Allied armies many months of time, a million of money, and many thouſands of men to retake it.

Private letters from Paris obſerve, that Charlotte Corde, the aſſaſſin of Marat, had private motives of her own for committing this act. It is ſaid, that ſhe ſacrificed this villain to the manes of a friend whom he had cauſed to be guillotined.

Speech of the King of Poland,

Relative to the intended partition of that republic; and which was literally made the ſubſtance of his written anſwer to the notes delivered by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters.

"I declared, that I acceded to the general confederation of Targovicz, under the auſpices of her imperial majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, in conſequence of the promiſe, that the poſſeſſions of the republic ſhould not be leſſened.

"This was the ſole motive that directed my conduct.

"My duty requires, that I ſhould inform the ſtates aſſembled in their diet; that I hope they preſerve the ſame ſentiments as myſelf in reſpect to the integrity of the country.

"I think that we ought to make a prudent and well reflected anſwer to the two notes received from the allied courts, and that all our demands ſhould be confined to a reſtitution of our territories.

"I flatter myſelf, that the wiſdom and equity of their imperial and royal majeſties will allow that our nation has not in any manner given occaſion to the partition which theſe two courts have judged proper to make.

We are aſſured that M. Gaſton, who commands the royaliſts in France, is the celebrated Gaſton de Bougainvil well known by his voyage round the world.

BRUSSELS, July 16.

The garriſon of Conde, which at firſt was eſtimated at 15 or 1800 men becauſe a great number of ſoldiers were ſuppoſed to be in the different hoſpitals amounts to 4009 men, fit for ſervice. Conformably to the capitulation, they marched out with the honors of war on the 13th in the morning. At the departure of the firſt courier, the cannon found in the place conſiſted of 120 pieces. Count Roſenberg ſet out for Vienna on the 12th, at 4 in the morning, to carry to his imperial majeſty this agreeable and important news.

M. du Jarain, lieutenant colonel in the regiment of Clairfait, is appointed commandant of the diſtrict of Conde, which contains 40 ſquare miles.

PARIS, July 16.

The treatment of the royal family is leſs rigorous than formerly. The ſeparation of the dauphin from the queen is the only circumſtance of cruelty that has been added to the paſt.

The commiſſioners on duty in the temple are no longer changed, and continue to wait on the royal captives. They treat them with reſpectful greatneſs. They are not only ſuffered to walk about, but even their table has been bettered.

The dauphin is now allowed to play in the garden with his new keeper; he may alſo ſpeak to the centinels, an indulgence which was never granted before.

EDINBURGH, July 23.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Paiſley was on Saturday laſt, by authority of the magiſtrates, held to deliberate on the moſt proper mode of applying ſome temporary relief to the great number of poor tradeſmen at preſent out of employment in that place which humane buſineſs being concluded the declining ſtate of trade and univerſal diſtreſs of the country became the ſubject of diſcuſſion, when the meeting was unanimouſly of opinion, that the ruinous war in which Britain is now engaged is the ſole ſource of the preſent very great and increaſing calamities; and that an humble petition to his majeſty, praying, that a ſpeedy concluſion may be put to it would be highly proper at this time. A committee of twenty one was accordingly appointed to prepare the ſame for ſubſcription, and manage the buſineſs with as much expedition as its importance required.

* * *

American Affairs.

DANBURY, Sept. 23.

A gentleman in this town has this year produced from one potatoe 75 in number, which weighed 25 pounds—The ſeed was of the kind called Engliſh whites, and was planted whole—His neareſt neighbour to whom he gave a larger potatoe than that which he planted, cut his ſeed in four parts and planted it in equal ſoil with the former, but his increaſe was 5 pounds leſs than his who planted the potatoe whole.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

We are informed that Dr. Worthington, the health officer, has ſtopped the ſtage with 12 paſſengers, immediately from Philadelphia, all French, except Mr. Carey, the editor of the American Muſeum.

Sept. 19. A correſpondent obſerves, that while the paſſengers from Philadelphia by the land ſtages, are not ſuffered to come into town, nor permitted to enter any houſe on the road that temporary ſheds ought to be fixed up for their accommodation, till ſuch time as they may return to the place from whence they came, or have performed quarantine agreeable to the governor's proclamation—are they to ſuffer all the inclemencies of the ſeaſon (the canopy of Heaven their only covering) merely becauſe they are ſuppoſed to be infected with the fever which is now prevalent in Philadelphia and parts adjacent. He hopes his fellow citizens will attend to this hint, and provide a remedy.

Sept. 20. The [illegible]
his daughter [illegible]
this town yeſterday [illegible]
permiſſion [illegible]
left Philadelphia wi
the United States, and
ſet out for Mount V

The ſecretary inform
officer, that thirty four
and women, were on th
Philadelphia to Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA,

That immenſe number
ſome of them from far be
legheny, that uſed to
ſtreet at this ſeaſon of
totally diſappeared. W
the ſtreets of B
thronged with them;
one of the leaſt ill conſeq
deſtructive yellow fever,
of its eventually turning
conſiderable branch of tr
ther channel, and
new connections in a
The French ſhip of war L
of 32 guns, and l'Impatient
arrived at New-York on
in 55 days from Nantz.
on their paſſage, two ſhips,
ica and the Sarah, on th
from Jamaica to London.
veſſels the miniſter of Fr
ceived letters to the
which contain new proofs
of the French nation for
tic character. "His
which contains the moſt
formation upon the brother
made him particularly by
rican citizens, and which
ſtriking contraſt with the
behavior of Mr. Morris, the
can miniſter at Paris, ſpread
joy, and gave the greateſt hope
ſucceſs of his negociation,
confeſſed in his report, that he
ſtrong and cunning party to
in the firſt moment of popular enthu
aſm for the French cauſe dared
ſhew themſelves openly, but wh
time would find ſecret and
means to oppoſe the greateſt diffi
ties to his zeal."

"When the above veſſels left
France, the ſiege of Valenciennes
raiſed, Conde had ſurrendered;—the
inſurgents were beaten every day, and
the fleets of the republic, not only
protected the coaſts, but were maſters
of the gulph and channel. Marat had
been killed by a woman, as he was
coming out of a bath.

Accounts from the combined armies
(via London) ſay, that the garriſon
of Valenciennes made a vigorous ſortie
on the 6th of July, by which the com
bined armies left ſix thouſand men
killed: previous to which the garriſon
ſuffered a continual fire of 200 pieces
for ſeveral days and nights, and a
attack by eſcalade was attempted b
general Cobourg, which general Fe
rand ſuffered to approach very nea
before he ſallied out upon them wi
his determined troops; daily falli
proved very ſucceſsful; putrid fever
made great havoc in the combined a
mies, occaſioned by rains and damps
the hoſpitals in Bruſſels could not co
tain their ſick.

Sept. 27. We have the ſatisfactio
of informing our fellow citizens th
the hoſpital at Buſh-hill, is in all re
pects in good order: that many
recovering, and that a comfort
place is fitted up for convaleſcents,
from the ſucceſs which has atten
the efforts that has been made fo
relief of the ſick, that we may
a hope, that many more
ence benefit from the inſtitu
the patients were to be ſen
upon their being attacked wi
uſual ſymptoms attending the
ing diſorder to the hoſpital, it
greatly promote the end deſigne
it: the number of convaleſcents
creaſe, and ſeveral have been
ged, perfectly cured.

The children at the Orpha
are in good order, and well pro

for, except that they are not ſo well furniſhed with cloathing as could be deſired, but that it is hoped will be ſupplied by our fellow citizens, who have, and we hope will continue to furniſh ſupplies of cloathing, both for them and the ſick at the hoſpital. We need not urge the propriety of a plentiful ſupply of cloathing, ſo neceſſary to preſerve cleanlineſs aud decency.

Injurious reports have been ſpread which has given much uneaſineſs to the committee as well as to many well diſpoſed citizens, relative to the interment of the dead in Potters field—we have the ſatisfaction of informing the public that ſeveral of the committee have viſited that place of interment, and are well aſſured thoſe reports are groundleſs; that our fellow citizen Joſeph Ogden, who has the charge of the buſineſs, has paid a careful attention to it and has been particular in taking every precaution that is neceſſary on the occaſion.

By order of the Committee,

CALEB LOWNES, Sec.

Sept. 28. Yeſterday afternoon arrived in the river the ſhip Atlantic, Captain Swain.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 17th of Auguſt. By this ſhip very late Engliſh newſpapers are received, which contain ſome intereſting articles. They ſtate that the taking of Valenciennes had been officially communicated to the National Convention, which excited but a momentary ſurpriſe, and that it was believed the combined armies would lay ſiege to Liſle.

According to reports from the Jerſies, the ſtudents have quitted the college at Princeton, through an apprehenſion of the yellow fever ſpreading to that place. It is added, that the commencement, which is held annually on the laſt Wedneſday of September, is poſtponed.

We are informed that Governor Hancock, in his addreſs to the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on the 18th inſt. through his ill ſtate of health, excuſed himſelf from delivering his ſpeech in the uſual way, and directed it to be read by his ſecretary. After it was read, the governor made the following apology: "I beg pardon of the Hon. Legiſlature, and I rely on your candor, gentlemen, to forgive this method of addreſſing you: I feel the ſeeds of mortality growing faſt within me, but I think I have in this caſe done no more than my duty, as the ſervant of the people: I never did, and I never will deceive them, while I have life and ſtrength to act in their ſervice."

Extract of a letter from Providence, (R. I.) September 14.

"A few days paſt a waggon, with between 50 and 60000 dollars in ſpecie, was unloaded at the bank in this town, and the money depoſited in the vaults—the property of meſſrs. Brown and Francis, merchants, and part of the proceeds of the ſhip Preſident Waſhington, and her cargo, ſold at Calcutta in 1792.—This ſum being more ſpecie than they have ever ſhipped to the Indies, although for 6 years paſt conſiderably engaged in that trade it is expected will operate on the minds of a thinking people to do away a prejudice againſt the trade, and convince them, that it is our duty to encourage it, as being much more advantageous than for us to continue the retailers of India goods for European merchants."

An Engliſh paper, in relating a ſkirmiſh between ſome French and Pruſſian troops, remarks, that "the king of Pruſſia had a very narrow eſcape: a ball fell near him, and frightened his horſe ſo much that he was near falling on him." Every reader muſt ſmile with contempt when he reads of a royal eſcape from ſuch a trifling danger. Hiſtory furniſhes us with ſimilar records. At the battle of Fontenoy, Louis the 15th is celebrated for his wonderful bravery, who from the ſteeple of a church beheld the conflict; and ſuch was his *ardour*, that he left his ſnug hole, mounted his horſe, and rode to "where ſome balls fell near him!" Enough and enough too has been ſaid about *the eſcape* which George, the Lord's anointed in Britain, had from an old woman with a blunt caſe knife. In ſhort, if only a muſkitoe bites ſome royal noſe, all Europe muſt reſound with it.

On the 13th of Auguſt an expreſs arrived at the capital of Georgia, with a talk from the head men of the upper and Lower Creeks. The talk is dated Cuſſitah, July 21ſt, an extract of it is as follows: "We the headmen of the Creek nation, wiſh to inform the heads of Georgia, that if they ſtill have a wiſh to ſettle matters with the red people, we hope they will, on ſeeing this, immediately ſend off word to Governor Blount to reſtrain his people, till his excellency general Waſhington's pleaſure is known.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who lately left this city, on his way to the ſouthward.

"We were ſtopped about 7 miles from Baltimore by armed men, who uſed us with every indignity and hatred, truly indicative of *malice prepenſe*. Theſe detained in the ſtage from five in the afternoon until ten the enſuing morning—during this interval, one of theſe ruffians who appeared to be a German, ſnapped his piece at one of the party, who ſeemed inclined to leave the ſtage with an apparent deſign to go in amoug the buſhes near the road—This guard, in their tender mercy, were pleaſed to hand us a piece of dry cheeſe on the end of a pitch fork. After this quarantine, we were permitted to go to Gray's gardens, and there to perform another, for the ſpace of two days and nights."

The governor of New-Jerſey has, (by proclamation dated at Trenton, September 21) appointed the firſt of October next, to be obſerved as a day of Faſting, Humiliation and prayer, to implore Almighty God to relieve the citizens of Philadelphia from their preſent diſtreſs, and to avert a like calamity from the citizens of that ſtate.

A clergyman died in England laſt ſpring. One remarkable particular attended his death. His library ſold for *three pounds*, and the liquors in his cellar for 276l.

Pittſburgh, October 12.

Tueſday laſt being the day appointed by law for holding the annual general election throughout this commonwealth, the freemen of the county of Allegheny met at their reſpective election diſtricts, and gave in their votes for a Governor, a Repreſentative in the Aſſembly, and Commiſſioners. At the cloſe of the poll, the votes ſtood as follows, viz.

FOR GOVERNOR.	
Thomas Mifflin	889
F. A. Muhlenberg	192
ASSEMBLY.	
Preſley Nevill	828
Thomas Morton	246
COMMISSIONERS.	
Iohn Wilkins, ſenior.	575
Robert Brotherton.	341

Accounts from Fort-Waſhington as late as the 21ſt September, mentions, that they army had not then marched, but it was expected would in a few days, as they were making great preparations.

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BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

We are ſorry to inform our country readers, that the prevailing diſorder that has raged in this city for ſome time paſt, ſtill continues to carry off numbers of our fellow citizens—Some days we are flattered with the appearance of its having greatly abated, at others of its ſtill increaſing force—Upwards of ONE THOUSAND of our fellow citizens have fell victims to this dreadful diſeaſe!!!

We have not had any rain here for near two months.

It is now very certain, that the contagious fever in this city, bears a much milder aſpect, and yields much ſooner to medicine, at preſent than it did ſome weeks ago

A letter from the inhabitants of Glouceſter county to the committee at the City-hall, informs, that they have already raiſed the ſum of eighty pounds for the relief of the poor ſick people in this city. That the ſubſcription was ſtill advancing; that they have ſent a quantity of poultry, and ſhould ſoon forward a further ſupply, and continue their exertions for the relief of the afflicted under the care of the committee.

It is remakable that in the articles of the capitulation of Mentz, the garriſon were not reſtricted from acting againſt the rebels in the interior of France. Accounts ſay, they have actually marched againſt them by order of the convention, in conſequence of no ſuch reſtriction being laid upon them.

A veſſel arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, gives an account of a battle having been fought in the province of Navarre between the French and the Spaniards, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loſs of ſix hundred men.

⁂ The Printing Office and Poſt Office is removed to Front Street, next door to the corner of Market Street.

Pitt. Sept. 26, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Suſannah, has eloped from my bed and board, without my conſent or any lawful cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from harbouring her or giving her any credit on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JAMES BREADY.

Brownſville, 19th Sept. 1793.

⁂ The Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the houſe of *John McMaſters* THIS DAY, the 12th inſtant, for the purpoſe of electing members to fill vacancies which have happened by reſignation and otherwiſe.

An Evening SCHOOL will be opened by the ſubſcriber the 15th inſtant. Tuition 12/6, a quarter, or 5ſ. a month.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittſburgh, October 8, 1793.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Officers and Soldiers liable to do duty in the 2d Regiment of Allegheny County Militia, to meet at the houſe of *John Grubb's*, in Pitt townſhip, on Tueſday the 22d inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, with arms and accoutrements, for the purpoſe of being inſpected and exerciſed agreeable to law.

DUNNING M'NAIR,

Lt. Col. Com. 2d Regiment
Allegheny County Militia.

October 7, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Samuel Nailor, late of Ohio county, ſtate of Virginia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to preſent them, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, againſt the 18th day of February.

JAMES NAILOR,
BENJAMIN NAILOR, } Adminiſtrs

October 4, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, October 1ſt, 1793.

CHARLES Armſtrong, care of Mr. Ferrin, Redſtone; William Bartlett, merchant; James Brownfield, care of Ralph Cherry; James Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor; Thos. Campbell, John Crozier, Union town; James Crawford, John Clark, near Simmerall's ferry; David Clark, Jonathan Culbert, Andrew Chriſty, Captain John Chriſty; Matthew Coulter, near Redſtone; Richard Dill, care of Mr. Williams, Greenſburgh; Robert Dugan, Fayette county; Maurice Dunlevy, Redſtone ſettlement; Hugh Donald, James Donelly, James Dunpeacher, care of Col. Iſaac Meaſon; Andrew Fee, near Bracken's mill; Ropert Friſall, care of William Tod, eſq; John Guthrie, eſq; James Gibſon, care of John Smiley, eſq; Fayette; William Greer, care of William Lochry, eſq. Sinclair Gibſon, Huntington townſhip; John Gleſbeſon, Jacob's creek; Iohn Hindman, Beaver run; William Hoey, Iames Haſlet, care of Robert Clark, Hannaſtown; Iohn Hanlon, Fayette; Iames Hunter, care of William Jack, eſq; Iames Iohnſton, care of Ioſeph Cook, eſq. Revd. Iohn Jameſon, Mathew Jack, eſq; Thos. Jordon, Derry townſhip; Iohn Leſlie, Loyal Hannon; William Lyon, ſchool maſter; James Lamon, Fayette; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier valley; Iohn M'Naton, near Budd's ferry; Edward Magee, care of Iohn Denniſton; Fergus Moorehead, Andrew M'Bride, Iames Morriſon, care of Iacob Beeſon, Union town; Iohn Moore, care of Iames Ervin, Loyal Hannon; Thos. Moſſon, care of the Rev. Mr. Power, Samuel M'Connell, Redſtone; William M'Connel, at ditto; Richard Iohn and William Morrow, Redſtone; Alexander M'Donald, care of William Tod, eſq; Iohn Moor, Redſtone; David Riley, Forks of Yough; Iames Robinſon, care of Richard Williams, eſq; Iohn Ralſton, care of William Iack, Eſq; Charles Scott and Ann Set, Redſtone ſettlement; Robert Speers, care of Richard Williams, eſq; Iohn Scott, care of Thomas Doogan, near Greenſburgh; Thomas Smith, mount Pleaſant; William Taylor, Redſtone; Uriah Wheeler, Iohn Ward, care of William Findley, eſq; Nicholas Wilſon, William Woods, care of William Turnbull; Iames Williams, care of Ebenezer Brady, eſq; Danial Wallace, Ligonier Valley.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela, about the latter end of July laſt, a bright bay Horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, about 13 hands high, 10 years old. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM GIFFIN.

September 14, 1793.

⁂ This publication commences the eighth year ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE —The Printer returns his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the public for the ſupport he has received, and ſolicits a continuance of their patronage— The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his buſineſs, being very conſiderable, he flatters himſelf he will be excuſed in *AGAIN* calling on thoſe who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this requeſts he will receive wheat, rye, or whiſkey, if delivered by the firſt of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartier; creek ; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek, and flour or whiſkey, if delivered to John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom ; Capt. John Connell, Mouth of Buffaloe ; Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outſtanding debts to year 1792, not paid by the time before mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 17, 1793.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Juſtices Executions and Summonſes,

THE *partnerſhip of* TURNBULL *&* MARMIE, *having diſſolved the 22d inſtant, all perſons who have claims againſt them, are hereby deſired to reuder the ſame to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittſburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of October next, and*

All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of Craig, Bayard & Co. Iſaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to ſettle and receive payments.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's plantation in September laſt, a ſtrawberry roan MARE COLT, two years old laſt ſpring ; ſhe is ſhort and well made, has a large breaſt, ſmall head, with a full main and tail, the main parts between the head and ſhoulders, one half lying on each ſide of her neck, ſhe trots, and is neither docked nor branded. Whoever will give information reſpecting ſaid ſtray, by letter or otherwiſe to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he can get her again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonſable charges if brought home.

ALEX. WELLS.

CROSS CREEK MILLS,)
Aug. 13, 1793.)

Stray Sheep.

ABOUT the beginning of laſt June, ſeven head of SHEEP came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Bruſh creek, about 3 miles above Cavet's mill, in Weſtmoreland county. Five of them are old ſheep, chiefly ewes, and the other two are lambs ; and all marked with two ſmall notches, or bits cut out of the left ear. He has repeatedly diſtributed written advertiſements through the bounds of the neighbourhood, but as no owner yet appears, he concludes they muſt have ſtrayed ſome diſtance, which has induced him to adopt this more extenſive mode of publication. As the ſettlement is much infeſted with wolves, he is under continual apprehenſions of danger, and earneſtly requeſts that the owner will take ſpeedy and lawful ſteps for removing them, and pay the reaſonable charges which have accrued.

JAMES M'CORMICK.

Bruſh Creek, Sept. 2, 1793.

WHEREAS *we purchaſed at public ſale by the Sheriff, tracts of land ſold under a judgment againſt the eſtate o George Croghan, and known by the name 1ſt. Hunt's Hill, 2d. Valentine's place, and 3d, Croghan's old place. This is to forwarn all perſons not to take and carry off any timber, grain, or other things from the ſaid lands, or purchaſe from them that do, under peril of a proſecution that ſhall enſue thereon.*

BARNABAS HILANDS,
CONRAD WINBIDDLE,
CHRISTOPHER WALTOUR.

Auguſt 20, 1793.

ALL perſons that ſtand indebted to TURPIN FAILS, dec. trader of the river Ohio, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to WILLIAM CHAMBERS of Maſon county, and ſtate of Kentucky, adminiſtrator, or to PAUL FEARING, Eſq. at Marietta—and all perſons that may have demands againſt the eſtate are requeſted to exhibit their claims within ſix months from this date, or otherwiſe they will not be allowed their claims after.

Auguſt 2, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny river, ſome time in June laſt, a white MARE, about 13 hands high, 13 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near ſhoulder Z. C. a ſmall piece out of the under ſide of the near ear. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges,

DAVID BRADFORD.

Fayette county, Aug. 19, 1793.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted, for the laſt time, to make payment by the 1ſt of October next ; no further indulgence will be given after that date to any out-ſtanding debts.

WM. IRWIN.

N. B. Alſo the partnerſhip accounts of JOHN & WM. IRWIN if not punctually diſcharged at the above date, will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

September 5, 1793.

A liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, Aug. 1ſt, 1793.

A

SAMUEL AGNEW, care of Col. Canon ; Robert Armſtrong, care of James Edgar, eſq. Waſhington ; Reverend Biſhop Aſbury, care of Mr. Charles Conaway.

B

Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington ; William Brady, Dr. Samuel Baker, near Wheelen on the Ohio ; Mons. Bolon, Scioto.

C

James Coleviſle, town of Columbia, mouth of Little Miami ; Mons. Charpentier, Scioto ; James Campbell, Cincinnati, near Fort Waſhington ; Mons. Coupin, Galliopolis ; James Campbell, care of Mr. Geo: Glenn, Weſtmoreland county ; Dr. Thomas B. Craighead, Canonſburg ; Robert Campbell, Pittſburgh.

D

Mons. Duhant, Pittſburgh.

E

George Eberly, Fort Pitt ; James Engliſh, care of Mathew M'Cown, Pittſburgh.

F

Charles Fardon, Peters creek ; John Frederick, waggoner, care of John M'Maſters, inn-keeper.

G

James Goſs, on the Ohio, near Weſt Liberty ; Abraham Glaſſmoyer, Captain Campbell's troop of horſe ; Thomas Gray, Ohio county.

H

Robt. Hamilton, living on M'Bride's run, Kentucky ; John Hollingſworth, Pittſburgh ; Daniel or John Huſton, Waſhington county ; James Hanna, Chartiers, Waſhington county ; Aaron Hoiſington, Capt. Eaton's company.

J.

Levin Jenkins, private in Captain Price's company.

K

John Kelly, Waſhington county, care of Col. David Williamſon ; John Kennedy, ſaw-mill run ; Donald Kennedy, falls of Ohio, care of William Gill, Fort Pitt ; Valentine Kintzer, Pittſburgh ; Michael Kauffelt, ſoldier in Capt. Butler's company.

L

Lieut. Robert Lee, rifle corps; John Lowry, Waſhington county, care of Col. James Marſhall ; John Luſk, care of Joſeph Scott, eſq. Montour's run ; Miles Lewis, ſerjeant of the horſe ; Capt. W. A. Lee, in the United States army.

M

John M'Keen, care of Sam. Black, Waſhington; William M'Intoſh, Pittſburgh ; John Moore, Chartiers, Waſhington county ; James Morrow, head armourer, Fort Waſhington ; Dr. Henry Moore, Waſhington ; George Morton, Mifflin townſhip, care of William Amberſon, Pittſburgh ; Philip Maguire, turner, Waſhington county ; Monſieur Mentelle, Galliopolis ; Hon. Samnel M'Dowell, Kentucky ; Madame Michault, Galliopolis ; Aneas M'Bride, care of David Watſon, on Jacob's creek ; Alexander M'Gregor, care of Wm. Amberſon, Kentucky ; William Megarach, croſs creek, Waſhington county ; David M'Creary, Samuel M'Kinney, care of Alexander Cunningham, Waſhington county ; David M'Cracken, Waſhington county.

N

John Nevings, Waſhington county; Richard Newſam, Waſhington county ; John Nelſon, ſerjeant in the army.

O

Samuel Oaks, gun-ſmith, Fort Waſhington.

P

Mons. Phibcevert, Galliopolis ; Simon Porter, [illegible]aſhingt
thony Palm[illegible] ſoldier, Fort

R

John Ro[illegible], ſerjeant in C
bell's horſe ; John Roſs, car
Morrow, Pittſburgh ; Thom
ſon, Waſhington county ; Jam
ers, near Devore's ferry ; J
Sarah Robinſon, care of Jam
eſq. Croſs creek, Waſhingto
William Ramage, care of
John M'Millan, Chartiers, W
ton county ; Dr. James Ri
or near Fort Pitt ; Margare
care of the Rev. John Clark,
ny county.

S

William Shaw, Henry
the care of Mr. Wilkey, F
Mr. Sallandre, Richard S
Allegheny county ; Jeremiah S
ſerjeant in the 1ſt United Sta
ment ; J. T. Slater, Lexington, K
tucky ; James Stockdale, care
Gilleſpie, Ten Mile ; Samuel T
ſon, care of the Rev. James
Croſs creek, Waſhington cou
William Sherard, carpenter, W
ington ; William Shields, Alleg
county.

T

Citizen Pierce Thomas, Scioto
Trobridge, Morris-Town, Waſhing
ton county ; William Tharp, We
leſtown, Ohio county.

W

Abraham Weſtall, Poſt Vincenn
weſtern territory ; John Wa
Capt. Carberry's company ; Georg
Wallace, at or near Waſhington ; Ro
bert Woods, Ohio county, Virgini
Joſeph Waugh, jun. near Fort Pit
on the Monongahela ; Mathew W
ley, Waſhington county ; John Wa
kins, eſq. Woodford county, Kentu
ky ; Samuel Witherſpoon, care of th
Reverend Mr. Henderſon, Chartier
Waſhington county.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh b
the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh
but to accompliſh the object of trad
for which it is intended, it is neceſſar
any whiſkey offered for ſale to them
ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

ALL perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of *Henry Bogle*, late of Marietta, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, at Marietta, for adjuſtment, within ſix months, after which no demands will be allowed.

JABEZ TRUE, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 9, 1793.

IN a few days the ſubſcriber will leave his BOOKS in the hands of ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Eſq. with poſitive orders to proceed againſt thoſe indebted to hi[illegible] the law directs, by the firſt day of October next, and no longer indulgence is to be expected.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 29, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Str
where Subſcriptions, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—*and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*